

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
District of Massachusetts (Springfield)

IN RE Davis et al

CASE #: 3:04-cv-30159-MAP

Debtor.  
Stefan Davis  
Chapter 13  
Appellant,

v.

Trustee,  
Richard King

Appeal from the United States Bankruptcy Court  
for the District Western of Massachusetts

The matter before the Court is the question of whether this Court has jurisdiction to hear the appeal<sup>1</sup> which appeal was filed 4 days late by debtor/appellant's counsel and if this appeal should be allowed to be heard by this Court.

BACKGROUND

On May 14, 2003 the bankruptcy court ordered debtor's counsel to file a fee application in the bankruptcy court, which was filed on May 29, 2003. The hearing was held on July 22, 2003. On July 22, 2003 the bankruptcy court took under advisement the fee application of debtor's counsel. On June 10, 2004 the bankruptcy court issued a Memorandum of Decision/Order regarding the fee application of debtor's counsel. On June 24, 2004 debtor's counsel filed an appeal of the June 10, 2004

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<sup>1</sup> 06/10/2004 92 Memorandum of Decision Dated June 10, 2004 Regarding [47] First Application for Compensation filed by Attorney Francis Lafayette and [55] Case Management Order dated June 24, 2003.

orders. Election of Appeal to Proceed to District Court was also filed on June 24, 2004. On June 29, 2004 the bankruptcy court, Judge Boroff, dismissed the pending appeal of debtor's counsel on grounds that the appeal was filed untimely and therefore there was a want of jurisdiction. On June 30, 2004 Debtor's counsel filed motion to reconsider and to allow late filing of appeal on grounds of excusable neglect (Fed. R. Bank. P. 8002(c)). On July 8, 2004 the bankruptcy court, Judge Boroff, denied the motion for reconsideration and to allow late filing of appeal on grounds of excusable neglect. On July 17, 2004 the appellant filed a notice of appeal of the order denying reconsideration and late filing of appeal.

On August 18, 2004, this court entered a Bankruptcy Scheduling Order that the Appellant Brief is due by September 9, 2004.

#### I. ISSUE ON APPEAL

The issue on appeal is whether the bankruptcy court abused its discretion in denying the Debtor's motion to allow late filing of a notice of appeal pursuant to the excusable neglect provision of Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002(c)(2).

#### II. JURISDICTION AND STANDARD OF REVIEW

The District Court has jurisdiction to decide this appeal. A final order of a bankruptcy court may be appealed by right under 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(1). For purposes of appeal, an order is final if it "ends the litigation on the merits and leaves nothing for the court to do but execute the judgment." Midland Asphalt

Corp. v. United States, 489 U.S. 794, 798, 109 S. Ct. 1494, 1497 (1989) (citations omitted). "An order denying a motion for extension of time to file a notice of appeal pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002(c)(2) is a final order." Belfance v. Black River Petroleum, Inc. (In re Hess), 209 B.R. 79, 80 (B.A.P. 6th Cir. 1997).

The bankruptcy court's denial of the debtor's counsel's "motion for reconsideration and to allow late filing of appeal is reviewed for abuse of discretion." Id. (citing Baker v. Raulie, 879 F.2d 1396, 1399 (6th Cir. 1989) and Marsh v. Richardson, 873 F.2d 129, 130 (6th Cir. 1989)). "A court has abused its discretion if the reviewing court has a definite and firm conviction that the lower court committed a clear error of judgment in the conclusion that it reached based on all of the appropriate factors."

"The meaning of 'excusable neglect' is a question of law, the resolution of which is subject to de novo review." In re Hess, 209 B.R. at 80 (citation omitted). "De novo review requires the Panel to review questions of law independent of the bankruptcy court's determination." First Union Mortgage Corp. v. Eubanks (In re Eubanks), 219 B.R. 468, 469 (B.A.P. 6th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted).

This court should evaluate debtor's counsel's late filing against several factors, including: (1) whether granting the delay will prejudice the appeal; (2) the length of the four (4) day delay and its impact on efficient court administration; (3) whether the delay was beyond the reasonable control of the person whose duty it was to perform; (4) whether the person appealing acted in good faith and whether the failure to timely file the

appeal resulted from negligence, indifference or culpable neglect.

### III. FACTS

The facts of this case are undisputed. Francis Lafayette filed a notice of appeal on June 24, 2004 four days after the 10-day appeal period expired. The bankruptcy court entered an order dismissing the appeal as untimely.

Because the Debtor's counsel's motion was filed outside of the 10-day appeal period, the Debtor's counsel was required to demonstrate that the untimeliness of his motion was due to excusable neglect pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002(c)(2). In support of his excusable neglect argument, the Debtor's counsel explained to the bankruptcy court that debtor's counsel was hospitalized at the Wing Memorial Hospital, Palmer, Massachusetts on May 3, 2003 in a critical diabetic condition. This condition required constant transfusions of insulin. Upon release from the hospital medication was prescribed by debtor's counsel's attending physician which was suppose to control the diabetic condition. Following the admission to the hospital debtor's counsel faithfully took the prescribed medication, however, on June 24, 2004 debtor's counsel attending physician doubled the strength of the diabetic medication as the original prescription was not sufficient to control debtor's counsel diabetic condition; i.e. tiredness or weakness, numbness or tingling in hands or feet and blurred vision were some of the effects of the diabetic condition then being experienced by debtor's counsel.

See Attached Exhibit "A".

In addition debtor's counsel was diagnosed on June 3, 2004 by a second medical doctor of having a condition of "polyneuropathy" which renders debtor counsel unable to walk more than 200 feet without assistance. Supporting medical documentation was attached to the memorandum. The attorney was seriously ill during the appeal period at issue. See Attached Exhibit "B".

#### DISCUSSION

The time for filing a notice of appeal is set forth in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002, which requires that the notice of appeal be filed within ten days after the date the order is entered. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002(a). Rule 8002 "is strictly construed and requires strict compliance," and the failure to timely file a notice of appeal is "a jurisdictional defect barring appellate review." Deyhimy v. Rupp (In re Herwit, 970 F.2d 709, 710 (10th Cir. 1992)). The rule goes on to provide an exception on grounds of excusable neglect. The appellant requests this Court to apply doctrine of excusable neglect here, for two medical reasons.

Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 8002(a) provides that a notice of appeal "shall be filed with the clerk within 10 days of the date of the entry of the judgment, order, or decree appealed from." The 10-day appeal period may be extended, however, under certain conditions as set forth in Bankruptcy Rule 8002(c)(2), which provides:

A request to extend the time for filing a notice of appeal must be made by written motion filed before the time

for filing a notice of appeal has expired, except that such a motion filed not later than 20 days after the expiration of the time for filing a notice of appeal may be granted upon a showing of excusable neglect. An extension of time for filing a notice of appeal may not exceed 20 days from the expiration of the time for filing a notice of appeal otherwise prescribed by this rule or 10 days from the date of entry of the order granting the motion, whichever is later. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002(c)(2). The Debtor's counsel relies on the "excusable neglect" language creating an exception to the appeal limitations period.

Although "'excusable neglect' is not defined by the Bankruptcy Rules, the concept has been appropriately characterized as the failure to timely perform a duty due to circumstances which were beyond the reasonable control of the person whose duty it was to perform." Gilbert v. Suburban Athletic Club (In re Dayton Circuit Courts #2), 85 B.R. 51, 54 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1988) (citing In re Kelly Lyn Franchise Co., Inc., 26 B.R. 441, 448 (Bankr. M.D. Tenn.), aff'd. 33 B.R. 112 (M.D. Tenn. 1983), and In re Digby, 29 B.R. 658 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 1983)). A determination of excusable neglect involves a two-part analysis: first, the bankruptcy court must determine that the failure to timely file was the result of neglect. Second, the court must determine whether the neglect was excusable. "The ordinary meaning of 'neglect' is 'to give little attention or respect' to a matter, or, closer to the point for our purposes, 'to leave undone or unattended to esp[ecially] through carelessness.'" Pioneer, 507 U.S. at 388 (quoting Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary 791 (1983) (emphasis in original)). Clearly, the Debtor's attorney's failure to timely file a notice of appeal or an extension of the time to appeal constitutes

neglect. The issue is therefore whether that neglect is excusable.

Regarding the "excusable" inquiry, as the Supreme Court declared in Pioneer

"[T]he determination is at bottom an equitable one, taking account of all relevant circumstances surrounding the party's omission. These include . . . the danger of prejudice to the [nonmovant], the length of the delay and its potential impact on judicial proceedings, the reason for the delay, including whether it was within the reasonable control of the movant, and whether the movant acted in good faith." 507 U.S. at 395. Although the Pioneer Court was considering the excusable neglect provision of Bankruptcy Rule 9006(b)(1), this Court, citing Sixth Circuit unpublished opinions, has determined that the Pioneer standard of excusable neglect applies to Bankruptcy Rule 8002(c) as well. In re Hess, 209 B.R. at 82 (citations omitted).

Most courts addressing the issue in the context of this Rule have focused on the reason for the delay. Courts have determined that excusable neglect includes disability or illness of counsel. See, e.g., In re Mizisin, 165 B.R. at 835 (citing Evans v. Jones, 366 F.2d 772 (4th Cir. 1966)). Because of the severity of the illness at issue the facts of this case present the situation in which the attorney is seriously ill. See Active Glass Corp. v. Architectural and Ornamental Iron Workers Local Union 580, 899 F. Supp. 1228 (S.D. N.Y. 1995) (applying Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(5), court determined that attorney's unexpected cancer and resulting illness constitutes excusable neglect). The Active Glass Court, 899 F. Supp. at 1231, also cited Islamic Republic of Iran v. Boeing Co., 739 F.2d 464, 465 (9th Cir. 1984) (illness involved diarrhea, vomiting, and a five-pound weight loss over 36 hours), and J.P. Fyfe, Inc. v. Bradco Supply Corp., 96 B.R. 479, 483-484

(D. N.J. 1989) (counsel "had taken medication for her illness, and was too ill to speak . . . on the telephone").

There was no finding by the bankruptcy court that the circumstances were "within the reasonable control of the movant." Pioneer, 507 U.S. at 395. There is nothing in the bankruptcy court's opinion to indicate that the failure to timely appeal was a part of a pattern of delay by debtor's counsel. Any impact of a 4 day delay on judicial proceedings caused by extending the appeal time would be slight.

The bankruptcy court's denial of the motion to late file the appeal did not consider the impact of the recent diagnosis of diabetes (coupled with an incorrect dosage of medication) and a painful condition of polyneuropathy had upon the attorney's ability to focus timely upon this appeal, nor did that court's finding take into account the reality that the order appealed from was mailed on a Thursday although not received until a few days later, acknowledging the time required for receipt of the order by mail, he had less than ten days to focus upon the order and the need for appeal. The extraordinary medical circumstances presented in this case required that this motion allowing late filing of the appeal by 4 days be granted.

The bankruptcy court's decision, under the circumstances presented herein, is unreasonable. Debtor's counsel suggests that there is a bankruptcy court committed a clear error of judgment. This court can find upon the facts presented that the bankruptcy court abused its discretion in denying the Debtor's

motion to late file the appeal based on excusable neglect.

The bankruptcy court placed its emphasis on the fact that the Debtor's attorney was filing documents during the appeal period.<sup>2</sup> The equitable determination of excusable neglect turns upon a recognition that, notwithstanding his law practice obligations, this attorney's preoccupation with his two illnesses was the undisputed cause for his neglect in timely filing the appeal. That neglect was excusable in this case.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The facts and circumstances presented in this case show that the bankruptcy court abused its discretion in determining that the Debtor's failure to timely file the appeal and request to late file appeal was attributable to excusable neglect. The concept has been appropriately characterized as the failure to timely perform a duty due to circumstances which were beyond the reasonable control of the debtor's counsel whose duty it was to perform."

The debtor's counsel respectfully requests this Court to

<sup>2</sup> The bankruptcy judge based his denial on a review of the records of the clerk's office 83 pleadings were electronically filed, five of which were new bankruptcy cases and appeared on June 16, 2004 in five (5) separate hearings. The debtor's counsel employs several certificate paralegals who have been trained by the bankruptcy court to electronically file documents. Additionally many of the documents are prepared in advance. Finely the memorandum of decision dated June 10 is a 45 page decision which in and of itself required over 6 hours to read and digest same. Additional the bankruptcy court did not offer a show cause hearing on the taking of judicial notice of debtor's counseling filings.

reverse the bankruptcy court's order denying the Debtor's motion for reconsideration and to allow late filing of appeal.

Respectfully Submitted



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(413) 283-7785

Certificate of Service

I, Francis Lafayette, J. D., certify that I caused a copy of the foregoing motion to be served upon the parties shown below by mailing a copy of the same, postage prepaid, first class mail to:

Denise M. Pappalardo  
Chapter 13 Trustee  
Denholm Building  
P. O. Box 16607  
Worcester, MA 01601

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE  
446 Main Street  
14th Floor  
WORCESTER, MA 01608



Francis Lafayette, J. D.

## **EXHIBIT "A"**



## FOLLOW UP TO YOUR RECENT DIAGNOSTIC TESTS OR RECENT PROCEDURE(S)

DATE: 6-24-04PATIENT: Francis Lafayette

MR# \_\_\_\_\_

## LAB TEST RESULTS:

Prostate cancer screening test normal  
Diabetes control not good -  
not, not surprising. Will  
recheck in several months

## X-RAY RESULTS:

## MAMMOGRAM:

## PAP SMEAR:

## BASED ON THIS INFORMATION:

NO FURTHER TESTS ARE REQUIRED AT THIS TIME  
 STAY ON YOUR CURRENT MEDICATION  
 CHANGE YOUR MEDICATION AS INDICATED:  
  
 ARRANGE FOR THE FOLLOWING:

SINCERELY:

Dmaguire/mme

MD

## WING MEDICAL CENTER AT:

BELCHERTOWN, tel. 323-5118 fax: 323-6158  
 20 Daniel Shays Highway, Belchertown, MA 01007  
 LUDLOW, tel. 589-0583 fax: 583-5239  
 34 Hubbard Street, Ludlow, MA 01056  
 MONSON, tel. 267-9101 fax: 267-4606  
 2 Main Street, Monson, MA 01057

PALMER, tel. 284-5400 fax: 284-5194  
 40 Wright Street, Palmer, MA 01069  
 WILBRAHAM, tel. 596-3455 fax: 596-2961  
 2344 Boston Road, Wilbraham, MA 01095  
 Griswold Center, tel. 284-5285 fax: 284-5384  
 40 Wright St., Palmer, MA 01069

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750-1014 11/03

01027

## **EXHIBIT "B"**

**TO BE COMPLETED BY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER**CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS: Polyneuropathy (Required)DURATION (circle one): Temporary      Permanent  
If temporary, please state # of months \_\_\_\_\_**PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY:**

Unable to walk 200 feet without assistance (clinical diagnosis **MUST** be completed)

Legally Blind\* (Cert. Of Blindness may substitute for professional certification) (\*automatic loss of license)

Chronic Lung Disease

Please state FEV1 Test results \_\_\_\_\_ O2 saturation with minimal exertion \_\_\_\_\_

Use of Portable Oxygen? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Cardiovascular Disease

AHA Functional Classification (circle one): I      II      III      IV\*

(\*automatic loss of license)

Arthritis (please state type, severity, and location) \_\_\_\_\_Loss of or permanent loss of use of a limb

Description of functional disability \_\_\_\_\_

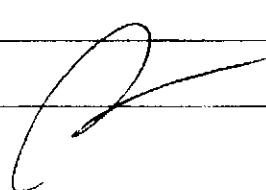
**HEALTHCARE PROVIDER MUST CHECK ONE:**

In my professional opinion and to a reasonable degree of medical certainty:

The above condition, or any other medical condition of which I am aware, **WILL NOT IMPAIR** the safe **operation of a motor vehicle.**

The person applying for this permit is **NOT** medically qualified to operate a motor vehicle safely.

The medical condition as stated above is of such severity as to require a **COMPETENCY ROAD TEST**.

**CERTIFICATION: (Please Print)**Michael R. Sorrell, M.D.Healthcare Provider's Name  
300 Carew Street, Suite 2 TitleMass Board of Registration. #  
56495Address  
Springfield, Massachusetts 01104Telephone Number  
413-781-5050Healthcare Provider's Signature  
Date  
6-3-04